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<u>Industry or Activity</u>	<u>1950 Plan Fulfillment (in %)</u>
Electric power	101.9
Construction materials	105.1
Bulk chemicals	111.7
Fine chemicals	113.4
Heavy industry as a whole	110.5
Rubber	108.2
Wood	119.9
Paper	106.0
Printing	107.2
Textile	107.8
Leather and fur	115.5
Clothing	113.0
Food	108.4
Light industry as a whole	108.8
Industry as a whole	109.6

The production of some important items during 1950 compared with that of 1949 is shown in percent, as follows:

<u>Industrial Items</u>	<u>1950 Production in % of 1949 Production</u>
Coal	112.0
Iron ore	108.7
Iron and steel	117.8
Castings	141.7
Rolled bar steel	108.1
Rolled structural steel	121.2
Aluminum and alumina	115.7
Lathes	195.9
Other shaping machines	117.9
Locomotives	112.5
Railroad freight cars	82.2
Railroad passenger cars	178.1
Trucks	261.2
Buses	247.2
Diesel engines	167.4
Motorcycles	126.1
Bicycles	114.1
Tractors	151.4
Soil-working machines	123.1
Electric rotary machines	149.2
Light bulbs	119.0
Radio receivers	142.7
Telephones	131.6
Sewing machines	147.0
Electrical power	118.4
Artificial fertilizer	142.1
Machine and motor oil	173.4
Illuminating gas	103.1
Automobile tires	146.5
Bricks	206.1
Lime	138.1
Cement	144.2
Fuel	137.7
Sheet glass	112.1
Cotton thread	114.5

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<u>Industrial Items</u>	<u>1950 Production in % of 1949 Production</u>
Cotton cloth	108.0
Wool thread	140.8
Wool cloth	111.9
Silk thread	102.6
Silk cloth	117.3
Linen and hemp thread	138.3
Jute thread	112.3
Linen and hemp cloth	140.5
Silk stockings	99.7
Cotton stockings	116.6
Leather shoes	147.4
Men's suits	234.4
Women's coats	331.1
Flour	140.6
Sugar	125.0
Alcohol	66.3
Beer	134.7
Cigarettes	85.8
Sausage	195.1
Milk	127.6
Sweets	189.6
Soap	121.4
Matches	120.6

Planned production for 1950 was exceeded for the following items: iron ore, manganese ore, natural gas, crude steel, steel, iron, and nonferrous castings, rolled steel bars, forged steel, machine tools, tractors, incandescent bulbs, radio receivers, artificial fertilizer, lubricants, automobile tires, bricks, lime, fuels, sheet glass, silk cloth, woven goods, men's suits, flour, beer, sausages, pastry, etc.

The planned production of the following items was not fulfilled: crude oil, shaping machine tools, steam locomotives, railroad passenger cars, motorcycles, bicycles, diesel engines, large electric rotary machines, benzine, petroleum, roofing tiles, cement goods, sugar, alcohol, and starch.

There was an improvement in the exploitation of industrial equipment and an increase in the mechanization of industry in 1950. Metal yield was improved in the production of raw iron and the exploitation of usable blast-furnace space increased more than 8 percent. Specific coke consumption dropped 4 percent. Casting spoilage has been reduced as a result of the partial mechanization of foundries.

The manufacture of certain types of machines was greatly improved by conversion to serial production.

In the manufacture of bricks, mechanical installations and the introduction of the Duvanov quick-firing method contributed greatly to the increase in production.

All possible methods for cutting production costs have not yet been exploited, and the drop in production costs was unsatisfactory.

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Construction Industry

The construction industry underwent large-scale development in 1950. The construction industry completed 130.7 percent of its production plan for the year, including 138 percent for the superstructure, and 114.4 percent for the subsurface construction industries. Production of the construction industry totaled 226.1 percent of its 1949 production. Factors contributing to the increased output were the production competition movement, in which two thirds of the workers took part; the Stakhanovite movement, and increased mechanization of the industry, which was aided by the fact that the production of construction industry machines doubled during the course of the year. The seasonal nature of construction work was also modified to a considerable extent. Despite frequent rains, fourth-quarter production exceeded that of the second quarter by 16.5 percent.

Agriculture

The development of agriculture proceeded according to plan during 1950, and the socialized sector was expanded considerably. By the end of 1950, 13.1 percent of the arable land was under socialistic management, compared to 6.7 percent in 1949. Of this, 6.1 percent was managed by government, and 7.0 percent worked by producer's cooperatives.

In 1950, 9.2 percent more bread grain was produced than in 1949. Factors contributing to this result were the planting of 276.1 percent more improved seed and the use of 51.5 percent more artificial fertilizer than the previous year. Due to unfavorable weather, potato, grain, and grass fodder production did not match that of 1949, while the sugar beet and corn crops exceeded those of last year.

The acreage of industrial crops planted on private farms increased 8.8 percent during 1950, and increased 12.1 percent on socialized farms. Since the liberation, the acreage of fibrous plants has increased threefold.

The average yield per cadastral yoke on state farms for wheat and rye was 13 and 30 percent, respectively, greater than on private farms; the average yield per cadastral yoke on producer cooperative farms for wheat and rye was 5 and 16 percent, respectively, greater than on private farms.

During 1950, the total acreage under irrigation increased 19.7 percent.

The increase in livestock did not equal that of 1949 and the livestock of private farms decreased. On state farms, the number of cattle increased 111.7 percent, swine 305.6 percent, sheep 86.3 percent, and horses 145.1 percent. The total acreage of state farms increased 53.1 percent and the total number of tractors on state farms increased 160.1 percent over 1949.

A considerable number of producer cooperatives were formed during the year, and the total number of member families reached 90,000. The total acreage increased 2.6 fold and the livestock of producer cooperatives increased 3.5 fold.

There was an increase of 4,468 in the number of tractors in the socialized sector; of this, 1,242 went to state farms and 3,226 to tractor stations. There was also an increase in the number of other agricultural machines.

According to early reports, the 1950 fall planting is somewhat behind schedule, but is proceeding as the weather permits.

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Transportation

The railroads fulfilled 101.4 percent of the freight transportation plan. Freight transportation increased 22.9 percent during the year, which is 40 percent of the increase scheduled for by the end of the Five-Year Plan. The volume of passenger transportation was 25.7 percent greater than in 1949.

The average quantity of freight loaded per day increased 26.5 percent over 1949. The increases in loading of some important items were: iron goods 29.8 percent, bricks and ceramics 44.3, stone and crushed rock 52.3, lime and cement 60.2, coal 13.3, and milled products 38.7 percent.

The average car turnaround time was reduced from 5.6 to 4.7 days, or 16.1 percent. Coal consumption per ton-kilometer dropped 3.1 percent compared to 1949.

The streetcar passenger $\sqrt{\text{volume}}$ plan was fulfilled 108.9 percent, an increase of 12.0 percent over 1949. The city bus passenger traffic plan was fulfilled 104.0 percent, an increase of 25.1 percent, compared to 1949, and the long-distance bus transportation plan was fulfilled 112.9 percent, an increase of 69.7 percent.

Trucks for public use hauled 143.4 percent more freight than in 1949.

In water transportation, 112.3 percent of the freight transportation plan was fulfilled. Water traffic increased 54.5 percent, and the passenger transportation plan was fulfilled 125.3 percent, an increase of 28.9 percent.

Investments

The value of all investments during 1950 exceeded those of 1949 by 67.4 percent. Although the provisions of the 1950 investment plan were augmented during the year, the plan was fulfilled 112.5 percent. The distribution of investments immediately serving socialistic production were: manufacturing and construction industry 55.8 percent, agriculture 13.3 percent, transportation 26.8 percent, and commerce 4.1 percent. Heavy industry received 90.4 percent of investments in the manufacturing industry, and light industry 9.6.

Seventy-two percent of the 1950 investment projects are already in operation. Among the projects completed are the Stalin bridge, the Tisza River bridge at Polgar, the Danube River bridge at Baja, the Danube Valley Alumina Plant, the spinnery of the textile combine at Szeged, the rough rolling line of the Loring Rough Rolling Mill, and the electric meter factory at Godollo.

The stock of trucks increased 26.4 percent, railroad freight cars 16.8 percent, and railroad passenger cars 19.5 percent.

During the year, 175 communities, 108 machine stations, 65 state farms, and 47 producer cooperatives were electrified, and telephones were introduced into 587 communities.

Trade

Wholesale trade in 1950 exceeded that of 1949 by 57.4 percent. Several important items on the domestic market showed the following increase in turnover during the fourth quarter of 1950 over the same period of 1949: sugar 11.9 percent, salt 35.8, milk 32.4, tobacco 24.8, soap and cleaning agents 92.9, shoes and stockings 82.2, firewood 46.4, and sewing machines 72.7 percent.

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The turnover of socialized retail outlets increased 170.9 percent over 1949. The turnover of state stores increased 190.2 percent and that of cooperative stores increased 119.5 percent. In 1950, 4,685 state stores and 3,310 cooperative stores were established, increasing the network of state and cooperative retail stores 100.1 percent compared to the previous year.

Increase in Workers and Officials

During 1950, the number of workers and officials in the country increased 223,100 over the average for 1949, attaining in one year 40 percent of the goal for the entire Five-Year Plan. The number of workers and officials in the manufacturing industry increased by more than 100,000, and in the construction industry by 83,000.

During 1950, the increase in wages was 29.0 percent compared to 1949. The increase in the construction industry was 136.5 percent and in the manufacturing industry 37.6 percent. Average earnings in the entire economy increased 16.6 percent.

Even though approximately 30,000 student workers completed their training in 1950, and entered into production, a shortage of tradesmen and helpers was felt, especially in the mining industry, the construction industry, the metallurgical industry, and the machine-building industry. The number of persons learning a trade and workers being retrained exceeded the 1949 figure by 133 percent.

Labor Productivity

Labor productivity also increased. On the average, production per individual in the manufacturing industry was 20.1 percent greater than 1949, which is 40 percent of the goal of the entire Five-Year Plan. Productivity in the metallurgical industry increased 12.3 percent, in the textile industry 11.2 percent, and in the food industry 47.6 percent.

National Income

In 1950, the national income was 20 percent higher than in 1949, thereby realizing, in one year, one third of the goal of the Five-Year Plan. The portion of the national income realized in the socialized sector was 58.8 percent greater than last year. The relation of the income realized in the socialized sector to the national income increased from 53.8 percent in 1949 to 70 percent in 1950.

Social and Cultural Results

Substantial results were achieved in every area of socialistic culture during the year. At the beginning of the 1950-51 school year, the number of students enrolled in elementary and public schools, secondary and technical schools, and industrial training schools and universities was 1,411,737, or 3.4 percent more than the previous year and 15.8 percent more than in 1938.

Of those required to attend elementary school, 96.5 percent were enrolled in 1950. The enrollment of secondary and technical schools was 83.3 percent larger than in 1938. The number of industrial students in on-the-job training increased 73.9 percent during the year. At the beginning of the school year, 32,790 students were enrolled in universities, 9,087 more than were enrolled last year, and 21,043 more than in 1938. Thus, the total increase in

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university students scheduled by the Five-Year Plan was exceeded by 13.6 percent in one year. The number of industrial university and academy students is nine times greater than the 1938 figure.

The value of investments allotted to education and to culture in 1950 was 100.5 percent greater than in 1949.

The improved cultural level of the worker is shown by the fact that 63 million books and brochures were distributed during the year, 34.3 percent more than in 1949. The total number of newspaper copies exceeded the total for last year by 25 percent. During the year, attendance at moving-picture theaters increased 11.3 percent and the number of radio subscribers increased 13.5 percent.

The number of hospital beds available in 1950 was 13.6 percent greater than in 1938. The value of investments allotted to further socialistic aims and to public health was 75.7 percent greater than in 1949. Five new clinics were built in 1950, and the functioning time of clinics was increased 25 percent. For the increased protection of workers' health, six tuberculosis treatment centers and 20 sanatoriums were built. The number of nurseries was increased 19 percent, nursery capacity was increased 23 percent, and the number of kindergartens was increased 19.4 percent and their capacity 21 percent.

Partly due to the increased number of industrial workers and partly as a result of the broadening of social security, the number of social security institutions increased by 315,000 during the year. The value of social security allotments per person increased 13.6 percent. In 1950, 50,000 more workers took vacations than in 1949.

The birth rate increased 5 percent and the death rate decreased 19.5 percent, compared to 1938. The infant mortality rate was approximately 35 percent lower than in 1938.

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